

103^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. 20

Relative to Taiwan's membership in the United Nations.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 23 (legislative day, MARCH 3), 1993

Mr. LIEBERMAN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was
referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Relative to Taiwan's membership in the United Nations.

Whereas the governments in both Beijing (China) and Taipei (Taiwan) claim that they represent all of China, including Taiwan;

Whereas Taiwan was a Japanese colony during the period between 1895 and 1945;

Whereas, at the end of World War II, the United States military temporarily allowed the Chinese Nationalist President, Chiang Kai-shek, to rule Taiwan;

Whereas the period of civil war which took place on mainland China between 1945 and 1949 ended when the Chinese Nationalist (Kuomingtang) Government was overthrown by the Communist regime (People's Republic of China) that remains in power today;

Whereas, subsequent to this overthrow, the Communists forced the Nationalists off the mainland, and they fled to Taiwan;

Whereas, ever since 1949, Taiwan has been a politically and economically independent entity completely separated from the People's Republic of China;

Whereas, until 1971, appointees of the Chinese Nationalist Government, based in Taipei, represented Taiwan and mainland China in the United Nations; however, during that year, the Government of the People's Republic of China, based in Beijing, assumed the role of representing both mainland China and Taiwan;

Whereas, on December 15, 1978, the United States and the People's Republic of China released a joint communique that announced a switch in United States diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing;

Whereas that joint communique also stated that "the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan";

Whereas, on December 15, 1978, in a unilateral statement released concurrently with that joint communique, the United States stated that it "continues to have an interest in the peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issues and expects that the Taiwan issue will be settled peacefully by the Chinese themselves";

Whereas, on April 10, 1979, President Carter signed into law the Taiwan Resolution Act (Public Law 96-8) which created a domestic legal authority for the conduct of unofficial relations with Taiwan;

Whereas, since January 1, 1979, the United States, in accord with the Taiwan Resolution Act, has continued the sale

of selected defensive military equipment and defense technology to Taiwan;

Whereas Taiwan, with a population of twenty million, has in the past forty years become an independent political entity and an important partner in world trade and the international economy (Taiwan has the world's largest foreign currency reserve, is the fifth largest trading partner of the United States, and is the thirteenth largest trading nation in the world);

Whereas, in spite of its economic achievements and significant role in the world economy and in world affairs, the Government of Taiwan does not have representation in the United Nations and in other international organizations;

Whereas the people of Taiwan have, through their elected legislators, expressed a strong desire to join the United Nations and other international organizations; and

Whereas Taiwan's membership in the United Nations and in other international organizations would further enhance the peace, security, and stability in the Pacific and is in the best interest of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*
- 2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that the
- 3 twenty million people of Taiwan deserve to be represented
- 4 in the United Nations and in other international organiza-
- 5 tions by appointees representing Taiwan's Government.

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